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Report from Matanzas—Disinfection and labeling of baggage bound for United States.

MATANZAS, CUBA, May 14, 1900.

SIR: In reply to Bureau letter dated May 8, 1900 (F. L. G.), I have the honor to report that the regulations regarding the disinfection and labeling of baggage are enforced at this station at the present time as follows, it being understood that this port may be considered at present as a clean port:

(1) All baggage of passengers leaving for the United States north of the southern boundary of Maryland, is inspected and passed, and so labeled with a pink label; the label shows also the name of the port, the date of inspection and the seal of the quarantine officer.

(2) All baggage bound for points south of the southern boundary of Maryland is disinfected, and so labeled with a yellow label; the label giving the same additional information to the one above mentioned.

(3) All baggage which may be presumed to be infected or which, in a general way, is in an unsanitary condition, is disinfected, no matter what its destination may be.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Nuevitas, Gibara, and Puerto Padre.

NUEVITAS, CUBA, May 14, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended May 12, 1900: Five vessels arrived at this port and 7 bills of health were issued; 3 deaths were reported, 1 of yellow fever. We have heavy rains every evening and the weather is very warm; no new cases of yellow fever reported.

Gibara.—Reports show the arrival of 5 vessels, 5 bills of health issued, and 4 deaths; no quarantinable disease.

Puerto Padre.—Reports show the arrival of 4 vessels, 10 bills of health issued, and no deaths; sanitary condition good. There is no report of quarantinable disease at any point in the district.

Respectfully,

OWEN W. STONE,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Case of yellow fever in discharged soldier.

NUEVITAS, CUBA, May 14, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of a case of fever which I reported in last week's report: On the night of April 28, an American, a dishonorably discharged soldier, called at my residence and requested a prescription, stating that he had been sick two or three days. I prescribed for him, called to see him the next morning, and found him in a house of which the sanitary condition was very bad. I found him with a temperature of 103° F., eyes injected, skin congested, with much pain on pressure in the epigastrium. I also ascertained that he had been drinking a good deal, and in doing so had been exposed to the infection of the first case of yellow fever reported. Two of my

children had la grippe, with high fever at the time, and suspecting the case would prove to be one of yellow fever, I requested Dr. Ariza to take charge of the case.

The following day Dr. Ariza found albumin in the urine, and reported the case to the alcalde, who had the case removed to an isolated tent, and placed the municipal physician in charge. I saw the case again with Major Carr, who came from Santiago to investigate sanitary matters here. Major Carr is now acting chief surgeon of this province. This was on the seventh day. The case seemed hopeless at this time and Major Carr ordered necropsy in the event of death, the man dying about thirty-six hours later. A necropsy was held by the acting assistant surgeon, Mendosa, who had been, in the meantime, assigned to the camp, assisted by Ariza, and the case was pronounced yellow fever with malarial complication.

I was not present at the post-mortem, being sick with la grippe, which has been epidemic here the past three weeks.

Respectfully,

OWEN W. STONE,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Santiago, Manzanillo, Guantanamo, and Daiquiri.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *May 9, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the sanitary condition of the fourth district of the island of Cuba for the week ended May 5, 1900:

Santiago.—There was a total of 29 deaths in the civil population of the city for this period, an increase of 1 over the preceding week. The causes of death were as follows: Tuberculosis, 6; pneumonia, 5; la grippe, 4; intestinal diseases, 3; malarial fever, 2; typhoid, 1; other causes, 8; total, 29. Population, 43,000; mortality, 35.07.

The Norwegian steamship *Volund*, from Port Limon, Costa Rica, reports 1 case of yellow fever with 1 death at that port.

Manzanillo.—Acting Asst. Surg. R. de Socarras reports a total of 7 deaths for the period, the following being the principal causes: Pneumonia, 2; cancer, 2; enteritis, 1; other causes, 2; total, 7.

Guantanamo.—Acting Asst. Surg. Luis Espin reports a total of 7 deaths for this period from the following causes: Tuberculosis, 1; pneumonia, 1; enteritis, 1; nephritis, 1; other causes, 3; total, 7.

Daiquiri.—Acting Asst. Surg. Juan J. de Jongh reports 1 death from remittent fever for the week ended April 28, 1900; no death during the week ended May 5, 1900. No yellow fever or smallpox is reported in this district.

Respectfully,

HERMAN B. PARKER,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.